

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

From Moreton Bay, yesterday, having left the 13th instant, the schooner *Pioneer*, 111 tons, Captain Innes, with wool. Passengers—Mrs. Innes, Mr. Last, and seven in the steerage.

DEPARTURE.

For the Whale Fishery, yesterday, the barque *Bright Planet*, Captain Kyle, with whaling gear, &c.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 20.—*Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Stericker, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Maitland, with 150 bags potatoes, &c.; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Maitland, with 150 bags wool, 200 puncheons, and 6 hogsheads tallow, 28 trusses hay, &c.; *Jess*, 77, Matthews, from the *M'Levy*, with 30,000 feet cedar; *Mary Ann*, 52, Williams from Port Macquarie, with 10,000 feet cedar; *George*, 35, Maitland, for Newcastle, with 35 tons coal; *Brothers*, 27, Campbell, for Newcastle, with 35 tons coal; *Cuthbert*, 26, Pittwater, from Brisbane Water, with 550 bushels shells, 8000 feet sawn timber, 30,000 shingles, 2 tons onions; *Mermaid*, 20, Brown, from Morpeth, with 12 bales wool; *Endeavour*, 15, Settree, from Brisbane Water, with 200 posts and rails, 200 puncheons, 500 palings; *Currency Lass*, 16, Pittwater, with 1 ton bark, 2000 shingles, 600 palings; *Mary Ann*, 15, Lawson, from the Hunter, with 400 bushels maize, 320 bushels wheat; *Ellen*, 8, Bradley, from Port Aiken, with 600 shingles, 100 logs timber.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 20.—*Sophia Jane*, steamer, 136, Stericker, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Maitland, for Morpeth, with sundries; *George*, 35, Morgan, for Newcastle in ballast; *Brothers*, 27, Campbell, for Newcastle, ballast; *Mermaid*, 20, Brown, from Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Dolphin*, 16, Nicholson, for Fremantle, with sundries; *Queen*, 14, Pittwater, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Mary Ann*, 9, Aldridge, for Pittwater, with sundries; *Ellen*, 8, Bradley, for Port Aiken, in ballast; *Endeavour*, 15, Settree, from Brisbane Water, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

March 20.—Sir Archibald Campbell, brig. Kepell, master, for Singapore, New Zealand, 10 cases brandy, 2 cases cherry brandy, 3 packages cigars, 80 boxes tea, 500 sheep, and 150 bags flour.

March 20.—*Vanguard*, schooner, 210, Pliford, master, for Port Nicholson, 3 bales prints, 1 bale black silk, 1 trunk, 1 case hats, 1 case linens, 1 case muslins, 1 halo flannel, 1 case hose, 2 boxes congee tea, 7 boxes soucheng, 2 carrots currants, 1 case, 1 case, and 7 bundles raisins, 2 bundles almonds, 1 case slops, 1 case hardware, 3 cases congreves, 11 chests tea, 2 cases lemon syrup, 1 case salmons, 3 case pipes, 81 boxes beet and pork, 1 case, 1 case apples, 3 bales cotton, 1 glass, 8 tierce pots, 3 boxes blanched, 3 boxes canvas, 1 case slops, 2 cases wine, 5 kegs nails, 2 boxes bread, 56 cheeses, 1 case books, 5 barrels beef, 80 bags flour, 1 case slops, 15 kegs tobacco.

Additional Exports per *Herald*.—I case plants, 1 box seed, 6 bales wool, and 14 cases flour.

CLEARANCE.—For Singapore via New Zealand, the brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Capt. Kepell, with sheep, &c. Passengers—Mr. J. Smithers, Mr. D. Macfarlane, and Mr. W. Porter.

The *Times*, *Saint-Nicolas*, of the Haven River, *Saint-Nicolas*, *Comte de la Haute*, with sundries, with a suggestion made to them by the Commissioner of Police, ordered that in future their vessels shall only go at half speed until past Port Macquarie, and that the bell shall be struck the whole way.

H. M. S. "BRAMBLE."—Yesterday morning, about 10 A.M., the *Bramble* was launched from the Patent Slip, and was safely towed round to the Commissariat Wharf to take in her stores. The expedition to Torres Straits is expected to start immediately after the 1st proximo.

The STEAMER "COMET."—The *Comet* has been running under her own steam the last months in the Faroe Islands trade, but she would rather than reverse repairing, and will haul under the sheets at the Commercial Wharf this day, to have the engine taken out of her to be examined. It is also stated that some work will be required to be done to her hull, which will add to the cost of her passage.

The *Porter* and the schooner *An*, hence for Wide Bay, off the Clarence on Saturday last. On Monday saw the whaling barque *Lindseys*, Captain Williamson, entering Port Stephens.

The *Lindseys*, Captain Williamson, belonging to Sydney, put into Port Stephens on Monday last, with 500 barrels sperm oil on board.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

March.	SUN. rises sets	MORN. even
21 THURSDAY	6 59 6 1 10 6 10 30	
First Quarter, March 27, 6 m.p. 3, afternoon.		

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Journal, in Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, and at Port Phillip, are informed that Mr. Josua Lloyd, Agent, is appointed to collect the accounts due to this office. He is furnished with the usual receipts, bearing the signatures of the proprietors, and printed on yellow paper.

The *Sydney Morning Herald*.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN!

AMONGST the multifarious announcements which decorate the walls of this good city of Sydney, in the shape of placards of all sizes and of all colours, are frequently to be seen, in gigantic letters, the words placed at the head of this article: "IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN!" If the passer-by is induced to stop and read the notification thus pompously ushered in, he sometimes finds that it merely tells where "Working Men" may buy cheap jackets, and sometimes that it recommends the perusal of a newspaper, wherein the rights and wrongs of "Working Men" are treated of in especial. And if the reader is in a somewhat philosophical turn of mind—that is, if he is not to be carried away by trap-trap, but insists upon giving to words their true meaning, and to meanings their true weight—he perhaps asks, "And pray who are working men?"

The question might be answered by another: "In young colonies, who are not working men?" Look in what direction you will throughout New South Wales, from the cobbler's stall to the GOVERNOR'S writing-desk, from the tenant of a cabbage-garden to the lord of broad acres, and you will see nothing but varied species of the genus Working Man. All, without class exception, are toiling hard, some with their hands only, some with their hands and heads both. The Judges are working men; and we should like to know where, in the whole colony, there is a man who works harder. Tinkers, tailors, mechanics, ploughmen, bullock-drivers, stockmen, shepherds, farmers, graziers, clerks, shopkeepers, merchants, lawyers, government officers, and even editors, are obliged to earn their bread by "the sweat of their faces." The man who, in

New South Wales, gets bread and cheese without work, is a living phenomenon—*rara avis in terris*.

Correctly speaking, therefore, these announcements to Working Men apply to the whole community. For we are a community to which the epithet is not strictly applicable; we have no class to which it is applicable in any special sense. But the authors of the announcements, particularly those of them who deal in catchpenny publications, evidently do not use the terms, nor wish them to be understood, in this comprehensive acceptance. By the word "Working Men" they mean only some of the working men, as by the word "People," they mean only some of the people. They mean the receivers of wages in contradistinction from the payers of wages; journeymen in contradistinction from masters; the reported poor in contradistinction from the reputed rich. They make the distinction, and lay emphasis upon it, because they think it their interest to do so. In more words, the employed far exceed the employers; they constitute the *masses* of society; it is therefore an important object with these scavengers of the Press to generate amongst the multitudinous majority a strong feeling of prejudices and interests peculiar to the *class*; and then, by pandering to these class prejudices, and professing to stand forward as the bold champions of these class interests, to build up for themselves a still more important class—a class of customers. The scribblers are neither fools nor dunces. They know well what they are about. They are perfectly aware that in this country the words "Working Men," and "People," designate all ranks and conditions amongst us. We have no peerage, no aristocracy: we are all working men; we are all, as the Register says of Sir JAMES DOWLING, "emphatically of the people." But though the demagogues know this as well as we do, they are too wise in their generation to admit it. The admission would be dangerous to the profits of their craft. It would never do to place our little society upon the broad level of popular equality: for then they would have no peculiar ground to tread upon; no imaginary grievances to bewail, no imaginary rights to vindicate. Their ends are better answered by sticking for social subordination; by insisting upon it that the receivers of wages are the only working men, the only people, in the colony; all the rest being wealthy drones, or haughty aristocrats.

It would be amusing enough to witness the practical bulls of these knights-errant of the populace, were it not for the reflection that their bulls are freight with practical mischief. Amongst the great wrongs against which they point their redoubtable lances, Class Interests, Class Monopolies, Class Legislation, are about the most conspicuous, and the most beauteous. And yet these classes, moulded to be sure after their own fashion, form the staple themes of all their dissertations. They live by setting the class "working men" against the class "paying men"—the class "people" against the class employers of people—the class journeymen against the class masters. The inconsistency is glaring enough to be laughed at, were it not full of pernicious consequences. The interests of employers and employed are in this country so closely identified with each other, so firmly bound together by mutual dependence, that any attempt to separate them must be injurious to both. Upon what does the prosperity of the working classes depend, but upon the prosperity of the employing classes? And why is that of late work has been so scarce, and wages so low, but because landowners and capitalists have been depressed in their circumstances? Injure the capitalist, and you injure the labourer; injure the master, and you injure the servant; injure the woolgrower, whose avocations are the well-spring of all our profits, and you injure the whole population. The classes must rise or fall together. Neither can do without the other. The flockowner depends for the safety and productiveness of his flock upon the faithful services of his shepherd; the shepherd depends for the permanence of his employment, and the sufficiency of his wages, upon the profits of the proprietors, and printed on yellow paper.

To instil into the minds of what are called the working men, a feeling of class separation, or of class independency, or of class antagonism and rivalry, towards the classes from which alone they can obtain employment, and with whose welfare their own is necessarily interwoven, is, therefore, a cruel wrong to society at all times; but in the present enfeebled state of the colony, when hearty co-operation amongst all classes is essential to the recovery of health and vigour, it is cruelty and wickedness of the most aggravated kind.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—IN INSOLVENCY.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice BURTON.

CONFIRMATION OF TRUSTEES.

The following appointments of trustees were confirmed by the Court, upon the motion of the Chief Commissioner.

Estates.

George Thornton, W. H. Carpenter.

W. M. Moore and Co.

H. R. Weller, John Farrell.

CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

REMOVAL OF A TRUSTEE.

George Thornton was removed, upon the motion of the Chief Commissioner, from the provisional trusteeship of the estate of Underwood and Harris, on the ground of insolvency, and Mr. Francis M'Lean, succeeded him in the stead.

ESTATE OF ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

An affidavit of Mr. Uther, of Pitt-street, was produced to the Court, setting forth that he had a claim for rent due to him by the insolvent; but that the latter having been allowed to retain his furniture by his creditors, he, as landlord, had been deprived of his remedy for the collection of the same.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER moved for and obtained the allowance by the Court of the following certificates of discharge, applied for by the several insolvents, with the consent of the Chief Commissioner, of the provisions of the old law, namely, the certificate of Solomon Lezon, Richard Crampton, Mark Last, John Simson, and Whealock Price.

The certificates of the following insolvents, granted by the Chief Commissioner under the provisions of the New Act, were confirmed by the Court, on the application of Mr. William Penn Blinck, Richard Stewart, and Francis Kelk.

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ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Reporter.)

MAITLAND CIRCUIT COURT, MONDAY, MARCH 18.

JUDGMENTS.

His HONOR took his seat upon the bench soon after nine o'clock, and

Mary Ann Clifton, who had been convicted of perjury, was placed at the bar, and His HONOR, having addressed her in a very affecting and solemn manner on the enormity of her offence, and the bad example she had given, stated that he had taken into consideration the petition which had been presented to him by her unhappy husband, beseeching him to have pity upon her miserable and unprotected children, and being unwilling to deprive them of her protection longer than was absolutely necessary for the ends of justice, though he could not pass lightly over her offence, looking at all the circumstances of the case; the sentence which the Court awarded was, that she be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve months in Newcastle Gaol.

Robert Fleming, who had been convicted of a rape upon Ann Hayes, was then placed at the bar, and His HONOR having pointed out the enormity of the crime and the aggravating circumstances with which it was attended, said that but for some demerit on the part of the prosecutrix, it would have been his painful duty to have passed sentence of death upon him. As the circumstances of the case were now, he would order sentence of death to be recorded against the prisoner, and it would be for the Governor and Council to decide upon his fate.

The prisoner was then removed.

His HONOR said it appeared to him that the man Burgess, whom the prisoner had called in his defence, and who was a ticket-of-leave holder, was a person unworthy to hold such an indulgence, and he felt it to be his duty to recommend that he should be taken away from him.

Peter Kelly, who had been convicted of a burglary, was sentenced to be worked in irons on the roads for twelve calendar months.

John Keefe, who was convicted of stealing from the person, was then placed at the bar, and His HONOR addressed him solemnly and affectionately, stating that he was sorry to see a man of his family and connections in such situation, as this was neither the first, second, nor third time he had appeared before that bar; and his Honor had every reason to believe that the prisoner was the son of a respectable clergyman in Ireland, and that he had in early life received a good and religious education. The seeds of virtue had been implanted in his mind, but by forming unworthy connections he had fallen into crime, and been transported from his native land. He had neglected the opportunities which had been offered him of redeeming his past life. He had put the country to a frightful expense. From the education which he had received, he could not be looked upon as an object of compassion, and the sentence of the Court was, that he be transported to a penal settlement for a period of seven years.

Micky Micky was then placed at the bar, and having been asked, through an interpreter, what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, made no reply.

Proclamation having been made, His HONOR placed the black cap upon his head, and addressed the prisoner in a solemn manner, observing that it was almost an idle ceremony to explain to the prisoner the reasons why he had been brought to that bar. The prisoner, at all events, knew that it was a bad thing to attempt to kill white fellow; he knew that Sinclair had been kind to him, and given him bread; he had even at that bar called him his brother, which in his language meant that he had been kindly treated by Sinclair. It was necessary that the laws of the whites should be enforced against the black people when they transgressed them. He was sensible that the prisoner did not understand him, and he had, therefore, a painful duty to perform; but he looked upon that as a fitting occasion for it to go forth elsewhere, that the blacks were as much under the protection of the law as the whites, and that any ruthlessness and wanton aggression which might be made upon them would be visited with the heaviest penalty. It was painful to reflect that the march of the white man was generally the herald of the extinction of the black race. The prisoner had had a fair trial; a jury of Englishmen, after paying the greatest attention, had pronounced him guilty, and it was now his painful duty to pass sentence of death upon him. His Honor then passed the usual sentence of death, and the prisoner was removed.

James Ireland, who had been convicted of cattle stealing, was then brought up, and His Honor said, after giving his case the most anxious consideration, he felt it to be his duty to sentence him to be transported out of the colony for a period of ten years.

GAOL DELIVERY.

The calendar was then got over, and George Rose, who had been in prison since the 3rd November on a charge of felony, was discharged on procuring bail, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100; twenty-four hours notice to be given to the Attorney-General.

Several others were discharged on their own recognisance, and the remainder on the calendar were for trial at the ensuing sessions.

Poisoning.

Joseph Vale, and Mary Thornton, were indicted for the wilful murder of John Thornton, the husband of the female prisoner, by poisoning him, at Mulberry Creek, on the 16th January last.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opened the proceedings by stating that it was not until after the assizes had commenced that he had determined to bring the prisoners now at the bar to trial during the present Court; his reason for doing so was, that from the nature of the medical certificates he thought he could not, consistently with the ends of justice, do so, as they appeared to be so loosely drawn; but having personally examined the medical witnesses he felt sufficiently warranted in bringing forward the trial as early as possible, and the case was now before them. The case was one of great atrociousness; the female prisoner being the wife of the unfortunate man who had been poisoned; she who at the altar of God had sworn fidelity and love to

her husband; and the male prisoner was more than suspected to be her paramour: he was in the service of their unfortunate victim; he had first seduced the wife, and then in conjunction with her conspired to murder the husband. The learned gentleman then entered into a detail of the circumstances of the case, and called

Thomas Cutts, who deposed: I rent a farm at Mulberry Creek; I knew the late John Thornton; he resided in my house; he died there; the deceased, his wife, and Vale ate and drank together in the same room, but they had separate rooms for sleeping; the deceased was about thirty years of age; he was a healthy man; he was in Maitland with me on the Friday; I should say about two o'clock; it was adjourned until Friday; the doctor was there when he had been falling out; that he would take her to Newcastle gaol. The inquest was held on Wednesday, the 17th; I believe about two o'clock; it was adjourned until Friday; the doctor was there again; he never employed either him or any other man to buy poison or medicines for me; I have had sheep bitten with native dogs; sometimes in 1843 I poisoned a good many native dogs with strichnina, but nobody but myself knew what I used; the prisoner was not then in my service; about Christmas last, I had about 150 sheep smothered, but none killed by native dogs.

Edward Avery, labourer; I knew John Thornton; I recollect him, his wife, and Vale coming to my house about three weeks before last harvest, they stayed the best part of an hour; Thornton said to Vale and his wife, you know very well you tried to poison me once; Vale said, "Well! well! what do you think of that?" he replied "yes you did, we all drank tea together out of one pot; my tea made me very bad, and took no effect on you; I suppose you did not give it to me strong enough; they were all sober, and the prisoners made no reply; when they left my place they went home; I know Vale two days; I knew him before he lived with Thornton; I knew Thornton three years ago; when I first knew him he was government-man to Dr. Brooks; I do not know how long he was free; I never saw Thornton and his wife together except on that occasion.

William Cutts, shoemaker, Mulberry Creek: Deceased was absent from work one day in December in consequence of illness, though he did not complain to death; in very hot weather it might be less than twelve hours; the appearance would be much the same, whether produced by poison or natural causes; apoplexy may be produced by slow poison; morphine is a slow poison, its usual effects are drowsiness, headache, sickness, and in sufficient quantity would produce death; twelve grains would produce death; I think five would if no antidote were used; it would begin almost immediately, and go on gradually; I should say five grains would kill a person in about twelve or fourteen hours; the appearances would be much like apoplexy; I think five grains would produce the same effects as apoplexy; I do not think a small dose would have caused such a powerful effect; I do not think any disagreeable effluvia; it usually produces sickness, and congestion of the brain; I do not think morphine would produce death; 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